

honor of this outstanding program. Fittingly, the unveiling ceremony was held at the University of Arkansas, where Senator J. William Fulbright served as president.

The Fulbright scholarships were established by the Congress in 1946 under legislation proposed by Senator Fulbright. They were intended to increase mutual understanding between the United States and countries worldwide. By anyone's measure, this program has been a great success.

Each year, nearly 5,000 individuals are given the opportunity to broaden their professional or academic knowledge by studying or lecturing at renowned international universities, or conducting collaborative research with foreign countries. Since its inception, nearly a quarter million people have participated in the Fulbright program.

The design of the stamp itself emphasizes the international exchange of students, scholars, artists, and other professionals that the scholarships facilitate. A compass laid over top of a human head symbolizes the power of the mind applied to all areas, while a decorative bookbinding paper background represents academics and the arts.

Mr. President, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas served the public with great distinction for more than 30 years. He gave great thought and care to America's role in the world, and it is most fitting that the Postal Service has chosen to pay tribute to the international exchange program which bears his name.

I know this stamp is a source of great pride not only to Senator Fulbright's family, but to all who have been associated with this special program. I hope the issuance of this commemorative stamp will help ensure another 50 years of Fulbright scholarships.

#### THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the impression will not go away: The \$5 trillion Federal debt stands today as an increasingly grotesque parallel to the energizer bunny that keeps moving and moving on television—precisely in the same manner and to the same extent that the President is allowing the Federal debt to keep going up and up and up into the stratosphere.

A lot of politicians like to talk a good game—and talk is the operative word—about cutting Federal spending and thereby bringing the Federal debt under control. But watch how they vote on spending bills.

Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, March 6, the exact Federal debt stood at \$5,016,347,467,901.57 or \$19,040.48 per every man, woman, and child in America on a per capita basis.

#### COMMEMORATION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I bring to the atten-

tion of my colleagues National SportsmanSHIP Day which was celebrated on March 5, 1996. This event was celebrated in nearly 6,000 schools in all 50 States and 61 countries.

My pride stems from the fact that this celebration, which is recognized by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, was established by the Institute for International Sport in 1991. The Institute, housed at the University of Rhode Island, has brought us the hugely successful World Scholar-Athlete Games, which will be held again in 1997, as well as the Rhode Island scholar-athlete games. Now in its sixth year, National SportsmanSHIP Day has grown not only into a national movement, but an international one as well.

National SportsmanSHIP Day was conceived to create an awareness among the students of this country—from grade school to university level—of the importance of ethics, fair play, and sportsmanSHIP in all facets of athletics as well as society as a whole. The need to periodically refocus our young people on sportsmanSHIP and fair play is sadly evident on the playing field in these days of taunting, fighting, winning at all costs mentality, and the lure of huge sums of money for athletes hardly ready to cope with life's normal challenges.

To commemorate National SportsmanSHIP Day, the Institute for International Sport sends to all participating schools packets of information with instructional materials on the themes surrounding the issue of sportsmanSHIP. Throughout the country, students are involved in discussions, writing essays, creating art work, and in other creative ways engaging each other on the subject.

Mr. President, as it has in past years, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has recognized National SportsmanSHIP Day. I ask unanimous consent that the letter signed by the council's cochairs Florence Griffith Joyner and former congressman Tom McMillen be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks. Mr. President, I would also commend and urge my colleagues to encourage students to focus on National SportsmanSHIP Day and the lessons contained therein.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON  
PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS,  
Washington DC, March 1996.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is pleased to recognize March 5, 1996, as National SportsmanSHIP Day. The valuable life skills and lessons that are learned by youth and adults through participation in sports cannot be overestimated.

Participation in sports contributes to all aspects of our lives, such as heightened awareness of the value of fair play, ethics, integrity, honesty and sportsmanSHIP, as well as improving levels of physical fitness and health.

The President's Council congratulates the Institute for International Sport for its continued leadership in organizing this impor-

tant day. We wish you every success in your efforts to broaden participation in and awareness of National SportsmanSHIP Day.

FLORENCE GRIFFITH  
JOYNER,  
Cochair.  
TOM McMILLEN,  
Cochair.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CHINA, TAIWAN, AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, shortly after I announced that I would be retiring from the Senate, President Clinton called and suggested that from time to time, I should give a report on some issue facing the Nation, and today I am again doing that—this time with a few observations about the relationship between China, Taiwan, and the United States.

My interest in this subject is more than a sudden thrust caused by recent developments. My parents were Lutheran missionaries in China and had returned to the United States 1 month when I was born. I tell Chinese-American audiences that I was "made in China." I grew up in a home that had Chinese art, guests, and influence. That gives me no more expertise than others, but I mention it because my interest has been longstanding.

Before the Shanghai communique that recognized the People's Republic of China, I favored recognizing the mainland Chinese Government, as well as the Government on Taiwan. It would have been somewhat similar to our recognizing both West Germany and East Germany as two separate governments. Neither Germany was particularly happy with that, but it acknowledged reality, and it did not prevent the two governments from eventually merging into one Germany.

Following that course with China and Taiwan would have been a wiser policy, and it would have acknowledged what is a reality: There are two separate governments.

But that did not happen, and hindsight is an easy luxury.

The situation now is confusing and could turn dangerous. Our colleague Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN has described United States policy toward China as one of zig-zagging, and that, unfortunately, is an apt description.

Let me outline where we are and why I believe a firm and consistent U.S. policy is desirable for all parties.

China has moved generally in a constructive direction since the emergence of Deng Ziaoping's leadership following the death of Mao. All of us who have been visitors there are impressed by